

WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

A Woman Reporter's War Letters

The King of Greece Comes to Their Tea Party.

Salonica, Greece.

Dear Bab: I keep on writing mixed up things about this Red Cross trip, but that, somehow, continues to be my main—and I must admit—half-horrible, half-appealing view of it—that even with war on our heads over here the bottom part of the map has its carnival and the island at the top of the map its white bread cut thin and its doctored cakes for tea.

Athens is in the midst of a Lenten festival, which gets one out of bed and into a pink cambric domino at 7 o'clock in the morning to wander in the streets, blow confetti and bask in the sunshine. I really believe it to be a Lenten festival, but the Red Crossers are divided between those who believe that it is a state of affairs propagated by the Chamber of Commerce and those who fancy it is a lingering remnant of the rites of Dionysus in the spring. It doesn't matter, for the main thing is that the square is full of hyacinths that sweeten the air and that the cost of living in this one place remains at a level. Ah, six sandwiches and a plate of radishes for stamoulis!

The British Ambassador doubts whether the King of Greece will come to our tea party. "The Queen won't let him," he says. As the Kaiser's sister, he can't be very pleasant for her to see Greece placidly violating her neutrality and sending all the Serbian contraband and guns up the Salonica-Nish Railway.

Later—The King came. The nurses pressed bows and bows part of the night and descended to the hold for fresh aprons. The aprons were all right, but, of course, one doesn't bow. The American cinema boy, whose nom de cinema is Ariel Vargas, hung over the upper deck and ground out film while the King came up the gangplank—all this after the Greek fleet, in whose midst we are anchored, had fired salutes and run up the colors as the royal launch cut through the water. The only bit of talk worth reporting is that some one tells me the King said: "I

A Distinguished South American Discovers the Important Fact That Our Suffragists Are Young and Good Looking.

As Distinguished from English Women, Observes Ricardo Aldao, in Whose Country, Argentina, There Isn't a Single Suffragist, Yet Women Get Equal Pay with Men.

By Lucy Huffaker.

HE COMES from a country about which two interesting facts stand out from the talk we had yesterday. They are:

There isn't a Suffragist in the Whole Country.

Women Receive Equal Pay with Men.

The country is the Argentine Republic, and the man who says that it is a very good country for women, indeed, even if they never hear the slogan "Votes for Women," is Ricardo Aldao, a delegate to the Pan-American Financial Congress to be held in Washington.

Mr. Aldao is the senior member of the firm of Aldao, Pavay & Campos, international lawyers, who have offices in the largest city of almost every country in the world. He himself is in the home office in Buenos Ayres. It was in the Wall Street office of the firm that he told me yesterday of the women of his country.

I was mildly interested when he asserted that he never saw a suffragist except when he was in this country and England, but when he told me that women in Argentina receive the same pay as men for the same work I became excited.

"I think I shall go to Argentina," I said, and behind the fact there was some of that truth which is said to lurk behind light words.

Now, Mr. Aldao, being a Latin, of course assured me that one thing which he hoped to see was many women from "the States" going to his country. He bowed and smiled as he said that. But then he grew more serious as he said: "But I don't know whether or not you could get work on a paper."

He seemed to be taking the matter of my invasion of his country so seriously that I felt I must reassure him, so I explained to him that as the only words of Spanish I knew were "good day" it might be to my financial advantage to stay in a land where women receive less money than men, rather than to go to one where I couldn't hope to receive any pay at all.

"Yes, yes, perhaps it is best," he said. "But not because you cannot speak our language. That you could learn without difficulty, I am sure." He bowed as he said this. "But you see in our country women do not work in newspaper offices. In fact, they don't work in offices at all—that is, except in mine."

"What?" I said. For I was wondering how it was that women could re-

ceive equal pay with men if they didn't work. That was a paradox, indeed.

Mr. Aldao smiled a pleased little smile, as he went on to tell me that he was the first man in Buenos Ayres to give women employment in an office. I didn't blame him for that pleased smile. I think he may well be proud of the fact.

"You see in our country women don't work outside the home, as they do in yours," said Mr. Aldao. "Oh, of course, they do some kind of work, like clerking in stores. But they have never been employed in offices. In our office we have ten or twelve women working all the time. There are some women stenographers and bookkeepers in the governmental offices, too. But I don't believe there is another office in our city which has women in it."

"How did you come to do such an original thing as to employ women?" I asked. I felt that perhaps that question was a trifle impetuous, but then one always feels that one's manners are not of the best when talking to a Spaniard.

"There are many things I have learned from your great country," he said, "and one of them is to address the business ability of women."

It was my turn to bow to him.

Women Better Workers Than Men.

"So," he went on, "several years ago we took a number of women into our office as stenographers, clerks and bookkeepers. And I want to say that I think women are better workers than men."

"Are you sure you are not saying that to be complimentary?" I asked. "Very sure," he replied. "I think women have more character than men; they are more reliable and have a greater sense of responsibility. And they will work hard."

"Why haven't other firms followed your example if it has proved such a good thing to have women in an office?" "One reason has been that the women haven't prepared themselves to work. You see life in our country is—what do you call it?—easier than it is here. Nobody works so hard perhaps. Things cost less. So girls have stayed at home. But now we know, too, something of what your phrase about the high cost of living means, and so sometimes it is hard for a man to support his daughters as he would wish. And some girls are beginning to think they'd rather work outside the home than in it. You understand, of course, I'm not saying the women of Argentina have been lazy, but they have done it at home. They have sewed, they have embroidered, they have cooked, they have done such things and left the business to men."

"It is just recently that a business college for women has been opened in Buenos Ayres. A large number of girls are enrolled and I think it won't be long before I'll have to quit boasting that our firm is the only one which employs women."

The next question I wanted to ask I felt quite sure was rude. Still I had to know the answer, so I said, as gently as I could: "But why did you say women receive equal pay with men if they don't work?"

"What difference does it make how



RICARDO ALDAO.

Delegate to the Pan-American Financial Congress and Pioneer Employer of Women in the Argentine.

many or how few women work?" He countered. "But in every kind of work women receive equal pay with men and when they begin to go into offices and into business they will still receive it. They wouldn't think of taking any less."

"But they might have to," I said, my mind running back over all the stories I have known of teachers and other groups of women striving, and sometimes in vain, to be paid the same price for their labor as men.

"But who could make them?" he asked. "Certainly not the employer. You see in our country no one would expect a woman to work for less money than a man. And—laughingly—"if he did expect it he wouldn't do it."

"It seems to me that even if you haven't a suffragist in your country you have put in practice a very important tenet of feminism," I said. "It seems to me that perhaps getting enough money for her work is just as important as getting the vote, isn't it?"

I nodded my head so emphatically that Mr. Aldao, just to prove that he himself is willing women should vote if they wish to, said: "If the women of my country want to vote they will. But so far they haven't seemed to care anything about suffrage. Last year some English suffragists came out to make propaganda, but they didn't seem able to arouse any feeling."

"Perhaps the Argentine women aren't

ready for the vote yet. If they were they'd probably be asking for it. But then the men of my country didn't seem to care about voting until it was made compulsory."

"Compulsory?" I gasped. "Oh, it isn't quite as strict as that," Mr. Aldao said laughingly. "But unless a man has a certificate to prove that he voted at the last election he can't make any kind of a contract at all. He can't get married, either. Before this law went into effect only about 20 per cent of the men voted. Since then I should say 90 per cent in your country—ah, yes. For I saw that parade in Philadelphia on May 1st and it was a very interesting parade. One thing I shall tell anybody who asks me about suffrage—the belief that suffragists are old and ugly is not true. In England—perhaps, yes. But that parade and they were for the most part young, and they were good looking. Yes, I don't think the women of Argentina will ask me about suffrage when I go home, but if they do I will mention that important fact—for it is important, is it not?"

"The school should be the social clearing house for all children's activities—the children's world with which private organizations co-operate, some in one way and some in another, but all working together for the development of citizens."

"This is what the people who are interested in vocational guidance are seeking—the development of effective citizens. Finding the types of work that individual children can do best is only one factor in this development."

"In Gary, as no doubt you all know, the school is the clearing house for all children's activities. Thus a far more delightful and instructive world is provided for the children in Gary, which is relatively poor and small, than in our great, rich city. Gary does not spend more, but it spends more wisely. For example, science and industrial work are offered to the children all through the Gary schools, real industrial work. By its means the youngsters unconsciously discover their own vocational aptitudes, and when they are ready to leave school the Gary children have found their work."

"This is the most fundamental kind of vocational guidance."

The annual increase in the school population of The Bronx is 4,000. Under our present school system it costs half a million to provide for 2,000 children—\$1,000,000 a year increase in the budget for buildings alone for the children of The Bronx. Under the Wirt plan 2,000 children can be provided for at a cost of \$200,000, less than a sixth of the present cost. And they will get more teaching and more fun.

"Whereas, our subordinate position in the state has excluded us from the higher teaching positions, thus preventing our complete self-realization and depriving the state of the fullest service of over one thousand women trained in every well known college and technical school in this country, and."

"Whereas, our influence as teachers in presenting to our pupils high civic and political ideals is weakened by the natural skepticism and distrust of our pupils as to the practicability of ideals and standards set forth by those whom the state has not enfranchised; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Association of Women High School Teachers by unanimous vote indorses the amendment to the constitution which will en-

MRS. BLACKWELL, 90 TO-DAY, LIVES ONLY TO SEE CAUSE WIN

Woman's Rights Pioneer and Associate of Susan B. Anthony Gives Message to Suffragists: "Hope On, Work On, Come It Must!"

"I may as well own up that I am declining to die until woman is given an essential part in the government of this country."

The speaker was Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, co-worker of Susan B. Anthony, woman's rights pioneer and first woman minister ordained in the United States. She is ninety years old to-day.

Optimism and cheerfulness are predominant traits of her character, and no doubt have contributed to her long life and useful labors for the cause of woman. She began these labors in the early 50's, and is as enthusiastic for the advancement of her sex to-day as she was then. On many other public questions she is active, and has just completed a book, "The Social Side of Mind and Action," one of many she has written on sociological and civic topics.

Mrs. Blackwell lives at 331 Bayway, North Elizabeth, just off an ancient thoroughfare. Her home is a spacious and comfortable dwelling with a profusion of flowers both outside and in. She discussed the war and suffrage yesterday with great, some of interest, and showed that she has followed the "European holocaust," as she calls it, closely.

"I almost hope that neither side gains a victory, so that this will have to settle by some intellectual means, and thus stop this dreadful peril to the whole world," said Mrs. Blackwell, in referring to the European struggle. "If women were active in government affairs, they would work against war morally, and thus compel its cessation. Universal peace must be the outcome when the people of all countries look at the uselessness of war, and when a

majority of the governments will prevail on the minority of the governments not to engage in war. This last outcome will do as much to make this country realize what war is as anything could."

She does not expect woman suffrage to be adopted in all the states in the immediate future, but believes this will gradually come. This is her message to her fellow workers in the cause: "Hope on, work on, ever and ever, until you get it. 'Come it must!'"

Mrs. Blackwell is pastor emerita of All Souls' Unitarian Church, a short distance from her home. She will be the guest of the congregation this evening, prior to her departure for Vineyard Haven, Mass., where she spends her summers. Ninety roses will be presented to her. Many congratulatory messages from prominent women all over the country have been received.

Mrs. Blackwell frequently officiates at marriage ceremonies, and omits the word "obey" unless the bride insists on its use, which is very seldom. She adds, "She believes that a man who is willing to be married by a woman will make an ideal husband."

She was born May 20, 1825, in Haverhill, N. Y., and studied at Oberlin Theological Seminary. She was one of the speakers at the first woman's rights convention at Worcester, Mass., in 1840, and later lectured on the abolition of slavery, woman suffrage, temperance and social reform. She became the wife of Samuel C. Blackwell in 1850, thus joining a family that has been active in the cause of woman's advancement for several generations. She has visited Europe and Asia.

franchise the women of the State of New York.

On Sunday evening in the auditorium of the New York Training School for Teachers the alumni of the school and many teachers and officers of the city schools will meet to pay tribute to the memory of Sophie J. Nicolai, who died on Saturday, April 3.

Episcopals of Long Island Diocese Decide on Ballot and Indorse Wilson.

After defeating the motion to give women suffrage in church elections yesterday morning, the Long Island Episcopal Convention of the Episcopal Church suffered a change of heart during luncheon hour, and in the afternoon recanted and passed a measure giving votes to churchwomen, if the members of each parish so desired.

There was no real suffrage activity in yesterday's meeting. The question of the enfranchisement of women throughout the entire diocese was submitted to the committee on canons and returned to the meeting with the report that the members of the committee could not agree. It was then voted down, but an amended motion providing for a local option on the question was later carried.

An indorsement of President Wilson's policy in regard to international affairs was carried unanimously.

The question of pensions for aged ministers or their widows and children was also considered.

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When She Exercises



THE sports suit above is of purple and white novotex; white at collar, lapels, girdle, cuffs, pockets and skirt band. From Brill Brothers. The white serge sports suit has a plain skirt which achieves additional fullness by darts at the hips. The peplum is slightly circular and has pockets at the front.

Photograph by the Fashion Camera Studios.

never inspect hospitals any more. I let the Queen do it. It sometimes seems as though I were responsible for it, and I don't like to feel that way." So you see the tops of governments do have an inkling of their responsibility in carnage. I wish the Queen had said: "Oh, no, I won't inspect the hospitals. You must go and keep on feeling uncomfortable." But queens and women never do. We don't feel any responsibility, and so we can bear to be kind at the end of massacres, and we are. Isn't that so?

When Tomatoes Are Plentiful

Broiled Tomatoes.

Put tomatoes in thick slices, dip in bread crumbs, season with salt and pepper, dip in beaten egg and then in crumbs again. Broil until a rich brown. Serve with a sauce made of two tablespoons of melted butter, blended with four tablespoons of lemon juice.

Tomatoes Parisian.

Put tomatoes in halves and fry in hot olive oil until slightly brown. Pack in a baking dish and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Chop fine two green onions, two olives and two hard-boiled eggs. Add a teaspoon of chopped mint and chopped parsley and two tablespoons of butter. Add to tomatoes, sprinkle bread crumbs over top, add bits of butter and bake for 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

Tomatoes au Gratin.

Make one cup of cream sauce. Add one small onion chopped fine, three tablespoons of minced parsley, salt and pepper. Remove pulp from tomatoes, fill with above mixture, sprinkle with fine crumbs and bake until tender.

Stuffed Tomatoes.

Mix well together one cup each of chopped cabbage, onion and tomato pulp. Add one-half cup of bread crumbs, season highly with herbs, salt and pepper. Fill mixture into tomato shells, dot with butter and bake until tomatoes are soft, but not broken.

Tomatoes with Mushrooms.

Chop one cup of mushrooms, add one cup of bread crumbs and one tablespoon of chopped parsley. Season with salt and cayenne. Remove pulp from large tomatoes, fill shells with mushrooms, place bits of butter on top and bake 10 minutes.

Tomatoes with Ham.

Chop one-half pound cooked ham, add two cups bread crumbs, two tablespoons of minced parsley, one tablespoon of chopped onion and three

tablespoons of butter. Mix well and place in tomato shells. Cover with crumbs, add one teaspoon of olive oil to each tomato and bake for 15 minutes.

Tomato Pilaf.

Chop two onions and fry in butter. Press through a sieve four tomatoes, add one cup of milk and the onions. Bring to boiling point. Add one pound of rice and simmer until tomato is absorbed. Add three tablespoons of olive oil. Season with salt and cayenne and serve hot.

Tomatoes and Peppers.

Shred six green peppers and slice five tomatoes. Fry in olive oil until golden brown and serve on toast.

Tomato Fritters.

Cook six tomatoes five minutes, adding one teaspoon of sugar, salt and

pepper. Mix one tablespoon of butter and flour well together and add to tomatoes. Cook until thick. Rub through a sieve. Cut dry bread into thick slices. Dip in tomato mixture, bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat until a rich brown.

Tomato Curry.

Fry two onions in butter, add a teaspoon of curry powder, a bay leaf, a blade of mace and one cup of hot water. Add six tomatoes, cut in half. Simmer for 15 minutes. Serve on bed of boiled rice.

Tomatoes with Eggs.

Fry two small onions in butter, add one-half cup of cracker crumbs and three tablespoons of tomato juice. Season well and cook to a paste. Fill into tomato shells, add one egg on top of each and bake in moderate oven until egg is cooked.

In the Shops

Odd Bags Made by Natives of Panama.

THERE are to be found in New York many bags, of many varieties, made by the native Panamanians. These are almost a primitive people. They are a mixture of pure native Indian and Spaniard, and it is said that they are intolerably lazy. But once they are forced to work, by actual starvation, they put into these bags all the beauty which is inherent in them and work out the beautiful patterns which have been handed down for many generations. But the coloring is often their own and is very beautiful.

Thus, for example, a bag made in a sort of crocheted stitch, in a curious pattern of cones, is worked out in a scheme of natural hue, of yellow, blue and brown. Another is more brilliant, and introduces besides the more sedate

red, a vivid magenta, woven in wool. The price of this is \$6.50. And there are many others of real beauty to be had here. They make excellent work bags, and if one wishes to line them can be used for more formal purposes. That they are durable, despite the delicacy of the work, is obvious. They range from \$5 to \$10.

There are coarse knotted bags for holding vegetables or for other gardening purposes, and if lined can be used as a work bag. They are in natural color, with a yellow and brown stripe near the top and bottom. These are \$1. Hemp or jute work bags, with designs rather crudely dyed in them, are very practical affairs, and cost \$1.

And thus one finds in this shop many odd things from odd places—articles which are created to fill one need, but which are well adapted to the filling of other needs.

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